# NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

## AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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## AGRICULTURE.

### MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

*To the Committee on Agriculture :*

Gentlemen,—Every ray of light relative to the cultivation of Wheat is important to the farmer ; and it is pleasing to know, that it can be raised to profit in the county of Bristol. Wheat makes the best of bread, and however large our resources (as to the supply of flour) are at present, they may fail, at least to a certain degree, and render it necessary to raise it here. There is no need to emigrate to the "far west," and there repeat our exhausting process by running over much land with little labor and expense. We must bestow more labor, and apply more manure on a smaller surface than we have heretofore done, and in a few years we shall be able to raise large crops of wheat, barley, rye and corn. What can we expect by cultivating several acres of land, planting it to corn, with little manure, and that little put in the hill, and thus year after year exhausting the soil? We cannot expect in this case to raise Wheat or Barley.

The opinion of many farmers is that wheat cannot be raised in this part of the country. They say, that their land will not produce barley, much less wheat, and the consequence has been, that the cultivation of wheat, the very best of grain, has been neglected. This is, however, an error, for under a proper cultivation, spring wheat can be raised to great perfection and profit. If we have no calcareous soils so congenial to wheat, we have as substitutes, lime, ashes, and animal manure. The reason why our land will not produce wheat to advantage, is either because the soil has not the proper food for it, or we have exhausted the soil of those peculiar ingredients by other crops ; or by improper cultivation. In our soils the proper application of lime, ashes and manure, containing the elements of animal matter, will, we believe, ensure a profitable crop of spring wheat, if the seed be properly prepared.

Wheat is subject to disease, blight and smut. The former is occasioned by warm, wet, sultry weather at or about the time the grain begins to fill; : id for this malady the cultivator has no antid ae. Sinclair thinks that blight is produced by heavy rains at the time when the grain is in flower ; the rain washing off the farina, or vivifying dust of the anthers, before it has come to sufficie t maturity to effect its purpose. As to the latter, smut, (which is, at least, of vegetable origin,) the farmer has an effectual remedy; which is, washing the grain, and then steeping it in strong brine, strong soap suds, or lime water, for 24 hours, and after draining off the liquor, roll it in dry slacked lime previous to sowing it. A coöl season is favorable to wheat and rye.

Winter wheat is said to be more productive in those places where it will stand the winter than spring wheat. The same may be said of rye.

In 1792 I was in the interior of New York, and was pleased with the beautiful crops of wheat grown on land perhaps not richer than much of the land in this county. I had a desire to see it growing on my own land, and accordingly, after my return home, I obtained some wheat, called Siberian Wheat, which was introduced here by the Hon. George Leonard, of Norton, I sowed it on a good soil. It smutted very much, say one third. This I considered accidental, perhaps from some peculiarity of the season. What did not smut, was fair, plump wheat. With a part of this crop, I the next year tried the same experiment. It smutted to a far greater degree than the year before, say three fourths, or more. I obtained but little more than the seed sown, and that was handsome wheat. This failure I imputed to the same supposed cause which operated the last year.—Not yet discouraged of final success, and having raised enough that year to enable me to repeat the experiment once more, I the next year tried it again on a very rich soil. It grew well, and to good height, but the whole of it smutted. I never reaped it, nor saved a single corn. I was then satisfied ; satisfied that my land, from some cause, would not produce wheat, and concluded never again to try to cultivate it.

About the year 1809, (when the general embargo chained all our vessels to our wharves, and of course flour very high,) in passing through a neighboring town, I saw a fine piece of wheat just ripe for the sickle. I observed neither blight nor smut. On inquiry, I understood, *for the first time*, that it was necessary to prepare the seed in order to avoid its smutting. I then sent to Vermont for a peck of spring wheat. I prepared the seed by washing and steeping in strong soap suds, and then rolled it in dry slacked lime, previous to sowing it. I succeeded. The wheat was without smut, very fine and good, and yielded at the rate of 16 bushels to the acre. Since which time, I have occasionally cultivated it, and with satisfactory success.

It seems proper in this place to state my general course of culture, in order to exhibit the manner of my raising wheat. I have succeeded best in the following mode of culture, or rotation of crops. It is not necessary to enlarge, and go into every particular: such a course would swell this paper beyond its intended limits.

The land which I improve for grain crops is a hard soil, consisting of gravelly loam, in which are innumerable small stones, say of the size of a man's fist, with a hard panny bottom favorable for holding water. As soon as convenient after the crop of grass is secured, I turn over the sward with the plough. Let it rest a few days, and then harrow it with a light harrow drawn by a horse, and this repeat at short intervals, say once in about ten days, to keep down weeds and pulverize the soil. In September, I commonly sow winter rye and harrow it in. By this practice I generally obtain a fair crop of winter rye. In the next year, soon after the rye is reaped, turn in the stubble with the plough and harrow occasionally, if necessary, to keep down grass and weeds. In the spring following, about the first of April, or as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, plough, and in a few days harrow the same. About the first of May, spread on stable manure at the rate of 8 cords to the acre and plough it in ; pass a light harrow over it, to make it even ; mark out the rows, 3 1-2 feet one way, and 4 feet the other, and plant the corn on the top. If it be furrowed, as is the common practice, the previous harrowing is not necessary ; but in this case, bring up the earth with a hoe, so as to make a small hill, that the corn may lie even with the surface. As soon as the corn appears above ground, place one half pint of dry ashes round each hill, so as not to come in contact with the corn. Plough the ground each way twice, and hoe the corn twice, making a low, broad, flat hill, and all this before it becomes large, and the roots far extended. By this culture I obtain a good crop of corn. In the spring next succeeding, as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry, I plough the land, and in a day or two harrow it, and then spread on stable manure, at the rate of say 8 cords (as it is thrown into the cart) to the acre. Then plough again, and lay it down with wheat, rye, or barley, and a sufficient quantity of grass seed ; harrow it in, and pass the roller over the whole. By this process, my land will produce satisfactory crops of wheat, rye or barley, and for several years good crops of grass.

I have never sowed oats, believing them to be unfavorable to future crops of grass, far more so than barley, rye, or wheat. I have found that ashes spread on the land, about the time the grain is coming up, have beneficial effects ; and that wheat and rye cannot be sowed too early, if the ground be fit to receive them. I have not tried to raise winter wheat, believing that our winters would greatly injure, if not destroy it. I once sowed some winter wheat, supposing it to be spring wheat. It grew luxuriantly through the summer, but was not disposed to head. What little lived over the following winter produced large plump grain.

So far as my experience extends, spring wheat appears to be a more sure crop than spring rye, and I have thought that I could raise more spring wheat than spring rye on a given piece of ground, under the same culture. This opinion I put to test in 1833. I selected 40 rods which was planted to corn the year before for the experiment. The ground was ploughed April 5th, and previous to the second ploughing, two cords of stable manure were spread on the same. I attempted to prepare and divide the ground equally. On the 16th sowed one half to tea wheat and the other half to spring rye, with a proper quantity of grass seed, harrowed the whole and finished with the roller. Six quarts of tea wheat were sowed on the one half, and four quarts of spring rye on the other. The wheat was prepared by steeping it a few hours in strong soap suds, in which a little, say one fourth of an ounce, of sulphate of iron

(copperas) was dissolved, and afterwards rolled in dry slacked lime. No lime nor ashes was used on the land. Very dry weather commenced in the former part of July. The rye being of more rapid growth than the wheat, suffered less from the dry weather than the wheat. Both kinds of grain were reaped before straw was perfectly dry, even while there remained some green straws — while the grain was in a doughy state. This time, it is thought, is the most proper time to reap either wheat, rye, or barley. The grain will be full as plump, or more so, and whiter and better, and make better bread, than when reaped when fully ripe. The rye was reaped July 19th, and the wheat on the 26th, seven days afterwards. Both rye and wheat were fair and good. For sample of the latter, see No. 1. Weight of wheat 63 lbs. 8 oz. per bushel. Rye 59 lbs. per bushel.

| | b. | p. | q. |
|---|---|---|---|
| The produce — Wheat, . . | 2 | 0 | 2¾ |
| Rye, . . . | 1 | 3 | 3¾ |
| | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| At this rate by the acre — Wheat, . | 16 | 2 | 6 |
| Rye, . | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| | 1 | 3 | 0 |

Thus the yield of wheat on an acre over that of rye, as by the experiment, is one bushel and three pecks, under the same culture.

Suppose the wheat to be worth $1 33 per bushel, and rye $1, then the amount will be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, . . . . . | $22 19 |
| Rye, . . . . . | 14 94 |
| In favor of the Wheat per acre, . | 2 75 |

True it is, that more seed is required for an acre of wheat, than for an acre of rye, and the wheat is a little harder to thresh than rye, and requires some preparation when sown. But all these are far more than counterbalanced by other considerations. The wheat straw is worth more than double that of rye. Cattle in the winter will eat about the whole of it.

Last spring I selected 40 rods which had been, the year before, planted to corn, and on which about two cords of stable manure had been spread. On March 17th, I ploughed it after spreading on the same about two cords of manure chiefly from the horse stable. On the 18th, I sowed 12 quarts of tea wheat and ploughed in with a light plough. Sowed the usual quantity of grass seed, harrowed and finished with the roller. Being in a hurry (in which nothing is done right) and a storm approaching, I did not pay that attention to washing and steeping the seed as usual. It was only steeped in strong soap suds, into which a little copperas had been thrown, a very short time, say three or four hours, and then rolled in dry slacked lime. The consequence of this neglect was some smutty heads. April 2d, scattered on 10 pecks of dry ashes. Reaped July 26th, while the grain was in a doughy state. Average height 3 1-2 feet. The season was fine for young grass, and on the day the wheat was reaped, the average height of clover was 15 inches. The clover, with other grass, was very thick, and probably lessened the quantity of grain. On the 16th of August, the clover was headed and was cut for fodder — a decent crop. The wheat was threshed the 9th of August, and the quantity of grain was 4 bushels, 2 pecks, 1 quart and 3 1-2 gills, at the rate of 18 bushels, 5 3-4 quarts per acre. See sample No. 2. The weight per bushel was 62 lbs. 12 oz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Worth of the grain at $1 33 per bushel, | | $6 04 |
| Expense, ploughing, harrowing, sowing and rolling, | $1 09 | |
| Seed 49 1-2c., ashes 25c., reaping 32 1-2c., | 1 08 | |
| The manure is not reckoned, as its effects will be carried into several years to come, | 0 00 | |
| | | $2 17 |
| | | $3 87 |
| Add for straw, | | 1 25 |
| The clover on which a cow in milk was kept more than one month is not reckoned, | | 0 00 |
| | | $5 12 |

Making the profit of an acre $20 48.

Had the premium been my sole object, I should not have sowed grass seed, and should have given it a dressing of lime. My object was to do no more than what is within the reach of farmers in general, and on a fair scale. I do not recollect that I ever sowed wheat at any other time than that of laying down to grass. I have only to add, that in the last experiment unfortunately my horse found his way to the wheat while in the sheaf; but what he wasted is not numbered.

*Mansfield, Feb.* 10, 1835. ROLAND GREEN.

Since the above was written, the piece on which the wheat grew the last year, has been more accurately measured, and is found to fall short about one fourth of a rod. I would further remark, that the quantity of manure used in both experiments was not accurately measured, but stated by judgment — one load being measured, and the others judged by it. R. G.

*February* 20, 1835.

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This may certify that the subscriber measured the beforenamed 40 rods, which were sown to wheat the last year, and find the piece to contain 39 rods, and nearly three fourths of a rod. And also that he frequently saw the wheat while growing, measured the average height both of wheat and clover, and that he saw the wheat measured, and that he believes the foregoing statement, made by R. Green, is correct. CHARLES TALBOT.

*Mansfield, Feb.* 20, 1835.

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(For the New England Farmer.)

## SILK CULTURE.

MR FESSENDEN:—Having recently received from a valued corresponding member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at Paris, a pamphlet, containing a report of the Committee of Agriculture of the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, on the subject of the management of silk worms, embracing various important facts, as exhibited in the result of a course of experiments made by *M. C. Beauvais*, in his extensive establishment near Paris, I have thought that a translation of this report would be interesting to those who are engaged in this particular pursuit; in fact, so extensive are the preparations now making in various parts of our country to pursue this branch of industry, that it is important we should closely observe whatever is taking place abroad in relation to it, which purports to be new.

The valuable services rendered to the community by the exertions of those meritorious individuals who have acted as pioneers in the introduction of the cultivation of silk into our country, and whose names are familiar to us all, cannot be too highly appreciated; with their continued aid we need not fear but that the ingenuity of our countrymen will arrive at the true process to be pursued under our own climate, and which the venerable and learned M. du Ponceau has denominated the *American System*; but it cannot be denied we are as yet, practically, in the infancy of this pursuit, and it is important that we should be made acquainted with the latest views and opinions of distinguished men of silk growing countries on the subject; we want to know the details of important experiments; as well those which eventuate in failure, as success; in fact, we want the whole subject before us, and when it is recollected that this report is from the pen of the distinguished chevalier *Soulange Bodin*, founder of the Royal Horticultural Institute of Fromont, and one of the most eminent patrons of every branch of rural economy in Europe at the present day, it will not fail to attract the degree of attention which it deserves.

The propositions presented by the conclusions arrived at by M. Beauvais, under his particular process of management, are,

That the climate of the north of France is equally propitious to the cultivation of the silk worm as that of the south.

An augmentation of the product of an ounce of seed from 50 to 55 pounds of cocoons (the medium product in the south of France) to 137 pounds, the result of his last year's process.

A great improvement in the quality of the silk, and producing a much higher marketable price, and these flattering results are attributed very much to a new method of ventilating the apartments, and thereby sustaining an equal temperature and a pure air, adapted to this purpose by *M. d'Arcet*, and considered an improvement on that of the celebrated *Count Dandolo*.

An expectation of second annual crops, about to be attempted, for the success of which reliance is placed on the *Morus Multicaulis*.

But, as the report very frankly states, whatever confidence this remarkable experiment merits, or has already obtained, it must be repeated by different persons, in different places, and under different circumstances, to give it full weight and consideration with the community at large.

With great respect,
your obedient servant,
ELIJAH VOSE.

*Dorchester, April* 9, 1836.

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## REPORT

Made to the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, by M. SOULANGE BODIN, on behalf of the Committee of Agriculture, on a mode of managing Silk Worms pursued by M. Camille Beauvais, in the domain of Bergeries de Senart, near Montgeron, department of Seine-et-Marne.

You have referred, gentlemen, to your committee of Agriculture, the examination of a letter which was addressed to you the 20th of June last, by M. Camille Beauvais. It brings before you one of the most important questions of agricultural economy which is agitated at the present day.

In fact, among the thousand particular objects of industry which your institution aids and en-

courages, a certain number attain gradually, each year, degrees of perfection which you hasten to prove, to reward, and to render profitable to all; and there can only be seen in these successive ameliorations, the happy symptoms and the anticipated results of that great phenomenon which characterises modern society, *progression*. Every thing advances under the same secret impulse, that of the good of the individual, towards the same apparent end, that of the general good; and in this universal movement governed by a high philanthropy, each one receives quietly in his turn the reward of his own efforts, under the common banner of a well regulated emulation, which has neither within itself, nor does it give rise to any germ of discord or dissention.

But it is not so when a question arises, embracing one of those bold, exclusive, innovating ideas, representing an entire system, which at times bursts forth from ardent minds, whose natural enthusiasm is supported by profound conviction, and which astonishes the multitude, and tends to displace some old order of things. These new and arbitrary ideas, must of consequence contend with inveterate habits, call in question judgment anciently acquired, and raise up against themselves prejudices supported by the sanction of time; a conflict of opinion may then arise, during which human judgment will long combat with natural facts; and truth, on whichever side it may be found, will sometimes be slow to triumph.

It is, gentlemen, a spectacle of this kind that a skilful cultivator presents before you to-day; one who some years since, established himself near Paris, upon an indifferent and forbidding soil, and destitute of water. It might be said that this individual had only wished to gain a foothold upon our territory; that calculating in advance, but little from the profits of the plough, he sought only a small spot upon which he might realize the treasure which then existed only in his mind.

That treasure which M. Beauvais now exhibits before you, was at first, in fact, but an abstract idea, which he would have presented in this form: "To establish his own fortune, and the advancement of the public good, by a truly profitable method of management of the culture of silk in the centre and the north of France."

After long experiments, he believes, at last, to have caused to spring up from his arid soil, a new source of public and private wealth, and far from wishing to keep the enjoyment of it exclusively to himself, he invites us all to draw from the same source, which would be inexhaustible, in fact, if his zeal for the public good has not greatly led him astray.

M. Beauvais belongs to the South; it was easy for him to have fixed his establishment there, and to have conducted it upon the principles which were already familiar to him; he was aware of the efforts which had been vainly attempted in preceding ages to cultivate silk worms in the North. Everything attracted him to one side—everything repelled him from the other; but he said to himself: "Every branch of industry is on the advance. Why should that of the culture of silk remain forever nearly in the state it was when it passed from Italy into France? The sciences of natural philosophy and chemistry, whose recent discoveries may be considered as new, and of which it may invoke the aid, hardly then existed for the cultivator of the field. Must then this branch of industry remain irrevocably confined to its ancient cradle? Its losses, which have been sometimes so discouraging, ought they to be rather attributed to the constitution of the precious insect which is the basis of it, than to the impurity of the places in which it is confined, and to the variations of the atmosphere which press so heavily on a life at once so full and so short? They will not be attributed to the North, where at the present time the raising of silk worms is not pursued, when they so cruelly afflict that happy climate of the South, reputed to be exclusively propitious to them. Wherever the mulberry grows and prospers, the worm which spins its leaf must be able to grow and prosper also. Let us not always despise the providential relations of beings! Why could I not create, under the shelter where that worm accomplishes his destiny, an isolated climate free from all local influence? I could even more easily guard it against the less pernicious effects of the North, than against the capricious temperatures of the South. But what do I say? it will no longer be a question of North or South; for I already see that it will be possible so to control and to combine in their narrow asylum fire and water, those two promoters of all organic action, and to imitate for them even those winds which sustain abroad the salubrity of the air, and dissipate afar the deleterious miasma."

I have put these words into the mouth of M. Beauvais, not, gentlemen, to add a value to his cause here, but because they in fact express what deep and intense thought has presided in his establishment, and recapitulate the principles upon which all his labors have been based. It has been at his own expense, at his own risk, that during nearly seven years, under the influence of his own convictions he has put these principles into practice, with constantly increasing results, without permitting himself to be discouraged by some mistakes which he has candidly acknowledged, and without being intimidated by the uneasiness of his friends, and by the doubts which he saw arise, like clouds, ready to obscure the brilliancy of his first successes, and perhaps to annihilate his most cherished hopes.

It would be superfluous to enter here into the general details of culture or of agricultural operations, which every friend of agriculture is admitted, is invited, to observe in the establishment of the Bergeries. They have been elsewhere described, and that is not the question before us; it is sufficient for me to say that 67,000 mulberry trees of the best sorts and the finest vegetation, among which are seen a great number of the *Morus multicaulis*, on which M. Beauvais principally founds his hopes for second annual crops, which he proposes to undertake, cover there, in nurseries and distinct plantations, 16 hectares and a half of ground, (about 41 acres.)

The establishment, so far as it has advanced, will be able to produce annually, with as little delay as the condition of its young trees will admit, 150 ounces of seed. During the five last years, the medium product of an ounce in the establishments of the South, has not exceeded 50 to 55 pounds of cocoons, that is to say about 10,000 worms only out of 42,000 which the ounce contains, have arrived at that last period, which connects a simple worm with the enjoyments of refined civilization; whilst the first year's process of M. Beauvais, gave him 67 pounds of cocoons to the ounce of seed; he has been constantly in progress during the years 1830, 1831, 1832 and 1833; in 1834, he obtained 104 pounds. All these facts are generally known; the results of his last year's procress was 137 pounds—in this, 8 ounces of seed were employed; it was made under a temperature of 18 to 20 deg. of heat by the themometre of Reaumur; (73 to 77 deg. of Fahrenheit;) it occupied thirtyseven days, and consumed 16,830 pounds, (8,415 kilogr.) of leaves, not pealed, taken from mulberry trees, the one half of which were grafted the other wild; it produced 1,101 pounds and three quarters (551 kilogr.) of cocoons of the finest quality, large, firm and of an admirable whiteness. It does not appear that a similar result has been previously elsewhere obtained in any other large establishments, nevertheless, M. Beauvais is the first to inform us that one of his pupils, M. Henri Bourdon, recently from the polytechnic school, and a proprietor at Ris, has just finished an experimental process, of which the product was in the ratio of 170 pounds of cocoons to the ounce of seed.

[To be concluded.]

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Potato Balls.—A lady of our acquaintance recommends the following preparation: Mix mashed potatoes with the yolk of an egg—roll them into balls—flour them or egg and bread crumb them and fry them in clear drippings, or lard, or brown them in a Dutch oven.—*Yeoman's Gazette.*

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Important to the Ladies—A letter from an American lady in England says, that during her stay of some months, she had not yet seen a lady with earrings! and this is the very centre of fashion—London!

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New York Cattle Market, April 4.—At market 600 Beef Cattle, 500 Sheep: demand for Beef fair and prices about the same as last week, nearly all taken at 7 1-2 to 12 1-2, average $9 1-2 the 100 lbs. Sheep—in good demand, 300 sold at 3 1-2 to 5 1-2.—*Jour of Com.*

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Early Frugality.—In early childhood you lay the foundation of poverty or riches, in the habits you give your children. Teach them to save everything;—not for their *own* use, for that would make them selfish—but for *some* use.—Teach them to share everything with their playmates; but never allow them to destroy anything. I once visited a family where the most exact economy was observed; yet nothing was mean or uncomfortable. It is the character of true economy to be as comfortable with a little, as others are with much. In this family, when the father brought home a package, the older children would, of their own accord, put away the paper and twine neatly, instead of throwing them in the fire, or tearing them to pieces. If the little ones wanted a piece of twine to spin a top there it was in readiness, and when they threw it upon the floor, the older children had no need to be told to put it again in its place.

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Gold Coinage.—The select committee in the House of Representatives have reported in favor of coining gold pieces of the value of one, two and three dollars.

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Better than a Gold Mine.—The Exchange in New Orleans will be built of Granite, obtained at the quarries in Quincy, near Boston. Beyond all mines of silver and gold is the Quincy quarry.

(From the Maine Farmer.)

## SEA COAL AS A MANURE--GROWING POTATOES, &c.

Mr Holmes:—Although I am no farmer I feel considerable interest in the improvements of the day. I am sensible that good manure is an essential ingredient in producing vegetation. I have seen many suggestions on making compost manure, in which the object seems to be to obtain the largest quantity without regard to the quality. I have noticed accounts of premiums awarded for making large quantities of compost manure, when, from the ingredients used, I was satisfied the quality was indifferent, or of little value. I now wish to inquire, through your paper, of the truth of a statement I saw in the Medical and Agricultural Register for February, 1806. The article is entitled, "Some Experiments on Sea Coal as a Manure, by Thomas Ewell." In page 26, towards the close of the article, he says, "Probably the discoveries which have been made, are not as generally known as they should be. It may be owing to this cause — for example, that an ounce of sulphuric acid is not added to every load of manure — which has long since been found in England to render it doubly valuable."

I have no means of knowing what authority Mr Ewell had for this statement respecting sulphuric acid. I should like to know more about it. If one ounce can produce such an effect in a load of manure, what would be the effect of a larger quantity, &c. I am a friend to experiments properly made. Experience is a good schoolmaster. I have noticed some communications speaking lightly of Barnum's method of raising potatoes, &c. I think highly of Barnum's communication, and esteem it a valuable document. I have fully satisfied myself by experiment.

The last season I raised at the rate of fifteen hundred and ten bushels to the acre on Barnum's principle. I have made a number of experiments on vegetation — perhaps they are not worth mentioning. I will however mention some.

From the proceeds of one seed of a potato ball the second year, I now have 24 pounds of handsome potatoes. I have eight different kinds of potatoes — those produced from the seed are different from any others in my possession. The produce of one eye of a potato last season was 8 pounds of good sized potatoes. By planting the eyes of large potatoes in rich ground, I raise a large size — I had many that weighed one and a half pounds, and one weighed two pounds and ten ounces — (a Quoddy blue) — 3 eyes of a potato is as much seed as I want in a hill. The same observations respecting manuring and seeding will apply to all other vegetables. But in selecting manure I would prefer one pound of good strong manure to ten pounds of the compost manure which I have seen described. Respectfully,

Hezekiah Prince.

*Thomaston, Feb.* 16, 1835.

*Remarks.*—The experiments of Mr Prince are very interesting, and we are extremely happy to hear of his success in his labors. The great increase from a single seed of a potato ball in so short a time, gives one a pleasing idea of the *creative* powers, if we may be allowed the expression, of the cultivation of the soil. By submitting the seed to the earth and regulating the process, he is enabled to produce results which instruct, delight and profit. His recommendations in regard to manuring and seeding are worthy of attention. In regard to the sea coal, we apprehend that very few, if any, in Maine, have ever used it as a manure, and are therefore unable to answer from experience his question respecting it.—[*Ed.*

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Rail Roads in the United States.—It is estimated on good authority, that at this time, the rail roads in the United States, either actually under contract, or in progress of being surveyed, amount to more than three thousand miles. Each yard of the highest iron rails, fit for a rail road, weighs sixtytwo and half pounds. As there are 1760 yards in a mile, each mile of rail road with a double track, will require two hundred and thirtyeight tons of rails, besides chains, screw and bolts, amounting in the whole to at least 250 tons of iron per mile — 250 multiplied by 3000, is seven hundred and fifty thousand tons of iron, that will shortly be used in the United States, in the construction of rail roads.

Such is the demand for rail road iron in England for the American market, that common bar iron, which one year ago, was worth only £6 10s. stg. in Wales is now worth £9 10s. at the Welsh works; as appears by the British Prices Current.

It is stated in the New York papers that at this time contracts have been actually made in England by American Houses, for four hundred thousand tons of rail road iron, to be shipped to this country.

£9 10s. sterling is about fortyfive dollars of our money; but rail road iron costs more than common bar iron, and is at this time worth at least $50 per ton, at the works in Wales or Staffordshire. Four hundred thousand tons of iron at $50 per ton, is *twenty millions of dollars*, that the people of the United States are bound to pay to the English by their present contracts for rail road iron. If all the projected rail roads of this country shall be laid down with British iron rail, we shall pay to the English nation within the next seven years, at least *fifty millions of dollars for rail road iron.*

And yet, we have in our mountains both iron ore and coal, of the best quality, and in quantities sufficient to yield iron for the whole world.—*Penn. Tel.*

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Scarcity of Hay.—The Greenfield Mercury remarks:—"We regret to hear that a scarcity of hay is beginning to be severely felt in many of the towns in this county — particularly in the hill towns west of us. Many farmers have scarcely a lock of hay left, and are unable to procure it except at exorbitant prices. Meantime their stock is suffering extremely. A farmer in Heath, we understand, lost five cows last week from absolute starvation, and a farmer in another town upwards of twenty sheep from the same cause: the depth of the snow preventing their going into the woods to browse. We have heard of one or two instances where farmers have offered their cows at $5, and sheep for their fleeces when sheared, and been unable to dispose of them, even at that rate. We apprehend that this scarcity arises not so much from an absolute deficiency of hay in consequence of the light crop of last year, as from the withholding for a higher price, of those who cut their usual quantity, and who have tons of a surplus to dispose of. If the hay actually in possession were more equally distributed, we have no doubt there would be a sufficiency for all, enough at least to prevent much suffering."

The Northampton Courier says: "Hay is scarce beyond example. The 'hill towns' are suffering much, and the valley little better off. Hay is selling for twentyfive dollars, and it can hardly be had for love or money. We were told the other day, that if all the hay in the town of Goshen should be put before the cattle, it would not last them twentyfour hours. The mildness of the weather will soon enable sheep to *browse*, and in this way a great saving will be had in the shape of provender."

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### ITEMS.

Sewing Silk is selling in Northampton at $10½ per lb. It is becoming a scarce article, and already we feel the necessity of having our Northampton Silk Company in operation. It has been ascertained by a careful computation, that not less than $15,000 worth of silk stuffs were sold in this town during the year 1835. One firm sold $4000 worth. Only think of that! *Fifteen thousand dollars* sent out of this single town to purchase the one luxurious article of Silk! when if our farmers had had the business of silk growing in their eye five years since, this comfortable amount could have just as well been put in their own pockets. What one item of produce is there raised in the Northampton meadows which furnishes an income of $15,000?—*Courier.*

The Beef Cattle in this region are thinning out fast. A number more superior animals from South street, left for Brighton on Monday. The Republican says, there are about eighty head remaining in Northampton, three hundred in Hatfield, one hundred and eighty in Deerfield, and sixty in Greenfield. In Northfield, Hadley, and Amherst about one hundred. The drovers from abroad have been through the neighboring towns, but the cattle are held higher by the feeders than they are willing to pay.—*ib.*

A Broom Corn mania is getting up in this region, and the coming spring, from appearances, little else will be seen in meadows. Broom brush is unexampled in price, selling readily at fifteen cents, and ashes to put on broom corn land, sell now at twentyfive cents per bushel in this village. The produce of an acre of Broom corn was sold the other day in this town for $130!—*ib.*

*Curing Hams.*—A subscriber hands us the following receipt as a superior one for curing hams, which has until recently been held as a secret, and now for the first time published. Take 2 oz. saltpetre, and one large teaspoonful of pearlash to 16 lbs. of ham, add molasses in the proportion of one gallon to the hogshead. Make the salt pickle as strong as possible, dissolve all the above ingredients, put them in the pickle, and pour it on the hams. Let them remain in the pickle under weight, for six weeks, and smoke them during the cold weather. They will keep an indefinite period, and equal in flavor to any in the world.—*Huron Reflector.*

*Chinese Mulberry.*—A remarkable instance of this plant's tenacity of life was mentioned to us the other day by Dr Stebbins of this town. Dr S. last autumn sent several boxes of the cuttings of this plant to Illinois. One of them was sixty nine days on its passage, and when received, the earth in which the cuttings has been deposited, was as dry as powder, yet the buds had started, and were shooting forth as if enjoying the advantages of sun, sky, and soil.—*Northampton Gaz.*

CATCHING MOLES IN THE NECK OF A BROKEN BOTTLE.—Take two common beer bottle necks, set them in the burrow with their wide ends outermost, facing the hole both ways; make them firm with a couple of sticks to each, crossing each other over the bottle necks, close to their widest ends; exclude light and air by a piece of turf or the like, and the trap is set. The mole, coming to the bottle neck, finds the way plain, and squeezes himself in. She would get through, were she able to hold her hind feet on the glass to push her head and fore legs through; but here she fails, and is generally found squeezed in so hard that a stick is wanted to force her out. This mode of snaring was practised, if not invented, by a farmer in Rauffshire, in the early part of the 17th century, and it is likely that, though it might then have been generally known there, it has since been lost sight of in the adoption of less simple though more portable snares. By this means the poorest cottager might ensnare this unwelcome guest in his garden, whilst he might not be able to spare either his pence to buy, or his time to make any other trap.—*Idolescentulus.*

TO RESTORE TAINTED BEEF.—In the last fall I procured an acquaintance of mine in the country to put up a barrel of fat beef for my family's use during the winter. The barrel of beef was sent to me agreeable to contract; but before I had used one quarter part of it I observed it tainted, and so much so as to smell quite offensive. The beef being very fat and fine I was loth to throw it away. I made the following experiment: I procured a half bushel of charcoal, and after taking out the beef and throwing away the offensive pickle, I repacked it in the barrel, laying the pieces of charcoal between the pieces; and making a new pickle, and adding a little saltpetre, I covered the beef, and in about sixty days found it as sweet and good as it was when first put up.

COCKROACHES.—A gentlemen has recently discovered that spirits of turpentine is an effectual remedy against the depredations of cockroaches. He recommends to put a little of it upon the shelves or sides of bookcases, bureaus, armories, or furniture in which they take shelter, and these troublesome insects will soon quit not only the furniture, but the room. The remedy is simple, and easily obtained by every person who wishes it. It is not unpleasant to the smell, soon evaporates, and does no injury to the furniture or clothing.

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF SEEDS.—A small portion of the Royal Park of Bushy was broken up some time ago, for the purpose of ornamental culture, when immediately several flowers sprang up, of the kinds which are ordinarily cultivated in gardens; this led to an investigation, and it was ascertained that identical spot had been used as a garden not later than the time of Oliver Cromwell, more than one hundred and fifty years before.—*Monthly Mag.*

TOMATO.—It is said that the juice of the tomato vine contains a most superb innate green coloring, which is said to have been used as a dye, and may be made of all the various shades of green, from the dark to light pale green and when mixed with other colors, this green coloring is thought to have a stronger basis than any other vegetable.

FENCE POSTS.—An excellent method of rendering these durable in the ground, is published in the American Eagle. It consists, 1. In peeling the posts, and in sawing and splitting them if too large; 2. In sticking them up, under cover, at least one entire summer; and 3. In coating with hot tar, about 3 feet of the butt ends, which are to be inserted in the ground—after which they are ready for use. We have no doubt the advantages of this mode of preparation will more than remunerate for labor and expense. Our reasons for this belief are briefly as follows: The sap of all non-resinous trees, will ferment in the presence of heat and moisture, and cause the decay of the wood. To prevent this natural consequence, the first object should be, when a tree is felled, to expel the sap from the pores of the wood. This is done by peeling, splitting, sawing or hewing, and exposing the wood to the drying influence of the sun, or at least of the air. The process is facilitated too by immersing the wood in water for a time. which liquifies the sap, and favors its expulsion, And when the moisture has been expelled, the next object is to keep it out, by paint, tar or charring. In the mode recommended above, the moisture is expelled by the peeling, sawing and summer drying, and its return is prevented by the coating of tar. The retention of the bark upon the timber is particularly prejudicial, not only in preventing evaporation, but affording shelter to various species of the borer, which, under its cover, carry on its depredations upon the timber. We have seen pine logs nearly destroyed in a summer by worms, where the bark had been left on, while those which had been peeled remained uninjured. The best timber is obtained from trees which have stood a summer, or a year, after they have been girdled and peeled.—*Cultivator.*

DETERIORATION OF SILK WORMS.—A superstitious notion formerly prevailed to a considerable extent that the eggs of the silk worm must be changed every two or three years to prevent the deterioration of the worm. This notion, like many others of the same class, is at war with reason and science. The supposition that good cocoons, after a few years, are no longer fit to produce good seed, is ridiculously absurd. The time has gone by when the idle and foolish theories of Buffon, Robertson, De Pauw and others, respecting the tendency of nature "to be little" and degenerate every thing in the new world, are received as truths. Facts also have settled the question that silk worms will not degenerate, except as a consequence of neglect, or the long propagation of those of diminutive size.—*Silk Culturist.*

SALT A MANURE FOR COTTON.—Alexander Jones, M. D., recommends, in the American Farmer, the use of salt as a manure to improve the staple of cotton. He says, if sea island cotton be planted for several years in succession in the interior of the country, it degenerates into the short staple cotton. In support of the benefit from salt, it is said that cotton in the vicinity of salt springs and licks is of a larger staple.

SEA WATER AS MANURE.—Several instances are recorded of the benefits of salt water. The potato crop has been very considerably increased by it. It should not be applied when the ground is dry, lest it kill young and tender plants and injure others.

CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO AGRICULTURE.—It is stated that the celebrated chemist Lavoisier cultivated 240 acres of land in La Vendee on chemical principles, in order to set a good example to the farmers. His mode of culture was attended with so much success, that his crops amounted to a third more than those which were produced by the usual method; and in nine years his annual produce was doubled. Yet the generality of our yeomanry would as soon think of studying Hebrew, as the elementary principles of chemistry.—*Gibbon's Adv. of Sci.*

LIQUID MANURE.—Liquid manure may be here [at Ghent] named, and very justly so, their *sumnum bonum*; as if applied when the corn is sprouting, or just before a rain, it has an effect which no other manure can have. It destroys insects, and throws a surprising degree of vigor into the crops. It is pumped [from the tanks under ground, into which it is conducted by drains from the stables, &c.] into a barrel-shaped water cart; and, when brought upon the land, the plug is taken out, and the liquid, flowing over a board something in the shape of a fan, as the cart proceeds, is dispersed on both sides, over a space, perhaps 4 or 5 feet. The cart has generally three wheels.—*Lon. Gar. Mag.*

TO MAKE PLAIN GINGERBREAD.—Mix three pounds of flour with four ounces of moist sugar, half an ounce of powdered ginger, and one pound and a quarter of warm treacle; melt half a pound of fresh butter in it; put it to the flour and make it a paste; then form it into nuts or cakes, or bake it in one cake.

A BAKED POTATO PUDDING.—Mix twelve ounces of potatoes boiled, skimmed, and mashed, 1 oz. of cheese grated fine; add as much boiling water as is necessary to produce a due consistency, and bake it in an earthern pan.—*Yankee Farmer.*

LINSEED COUGH SYRUP.—Boil an ounce of linseed in a quart of water, till half wasted; then add six ounces of moist sugar two ounces of sugar candy, half an ounce of Spanish liquorice, and the juice of a large lemon. Let the whole slowly simmer together, till it becomes of a syrupy consistence; when cold put to it two table spoonsfull of the best old rum.

MAPLE SUGAR.—The maple sugar season is upon us now, and during the sunny days and freezing nights which we have towards the end of March and the beginning of April, the farmer and the "farmer's boys," may be seen in the maple lots with all their apparatus, buckets, spouts, kettles, &c. for manufacturing this valuable and delicious article. In time it will be found in the Boston market, vieing in richness and whiteness with the best loaf sugar.—*Claremont, N. H. Eagle.*

RAIL ROAD EXPERIMENTS.—It appears by experiments given in detail in a late No. of *the Baltimore Patriot*, that rail road cars, heavily loaded, drawn by a steam engine, ascended an acclivity of 45 feet to the mile, without any apparent diminution of the velocity with which they moved on a level.

Horses that are confined in a stable never have the staggers.—*Dr. Mason.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1836.

VALUABLE ARTICLE ON SILK CULTURE.—In this day's paper, (page 314,) we have commenced publishing a communication from the Hon. *Elijah Vose*, President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which gives a new and favorable aspect to the cultivation of silk in N. England. From this it appears "That the climate of the north of France is equally propitious to the cultivation of the silk worm as that of the south." This, together with other information contained in the same article, must be useful as well as agreeable intelligence to the enterprising cultivators, who have undertaken to manufacture silk in the northern sections of the United States.

We have also received from the pen of Gen. *H. A. S. Dearborn*, an article on the subject of silk, which contains a translation of the *same* "Report by M. Soulange Bodin," given by Mr Vose, as above. This will appear in the Horticultural Register for May. These simultaneous favors from our highly respectable correspondents, are very gratifying, as they evince a laudable solicitude entertained by the abovenamed gentlemen to furnish the American public with the earliest intelligence which promises to be of high importance as a branch of national as well as individual economy.

☞We have received by the kindness of *D. P. King, Esq.* a pamphlet containing "Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1835." This is a valuable work, and we shall take pleasure in transferring to the pages of the N. E. Farmer, many of its articles which we have not already published.

## FARMERS' WORK.

FIELD CULTURE OF PEAS.—Field peas should generally be sowed as early in the spring as the ground can be put in proper order. The last week in April, or the first week in May, will answer well in common seasons for sowing this crop. If, however, the soil is a light sandy loam, which is most proper for peas, they may, usually, be put into the ground still earlier to good advantage.

But when there is reason to apprehend that peas may be infested with bugs, it will be safest to sow them as late as the 10th of June, Col. Worthington, of Renselaer County, N. Y. "sowed his peas on the 10th of June, six years in succession, and a bug has never been seen in his peas. Whereas his neighbors, who have not adopted this practice, have scarcely a pea without a bug in it. He supposes the season for depositing the eggs of the pea bug is passed before the peas are in flower."* The late Col. Pickering likewise expressed an opinion that the bug may be avoided by late sowing, but apprehended that the hot sun in June would so pinch the late sown peas that the crop will be small unless the land be *moist* as well as *rich*.

The quantity of seed, when peas are sowed broad cast, should be from a bushel and a half to three bushels to the acre. It is observed in Deane's New England Farmer, that "our farmers do not commonly allow a sufficient quantity of seed in broad cast sowing. When peas are sowed thin the plants will lie upon the ground, and perhaps rot; when they are thick the plants hold each other up with their tendrils, forming a complete web; and will have more benefit of the air." Three bushels to the acre are recommended by Dr Deane.

*Memoirs of the Board of Agriculture of the State of New York, vol. ii. p. 23.

Peas are sowed in drills, in field cultivation in this vicinity, with success. The distance of the rows, and the distance which the peas stand from each other in the rows, depend on the kind of peas sown, and the nature of the soil. Dwarf peas, on a poor soil, should be nearer together than those which grow tall, and are set upon a rich soil. Drilled peas are hoed two or three times, should be earthed up a little, and kept free from weeds. Dr Anderson, and other agricultural writers, say that lime is the best manure for land, which it is intended to sow with peas.

It has been practised by some to sow peas for the purpose of feeding hogs, without the trouble of harvesting the crop. As soon as the pods fill the hogs are turned in to fatten, and what they do not consume is ploughed in as soon as the hogs have left the field.

## APPLE POMACE.

A correspondent, who signs "A Subscriber," wishes for information relative to the best method of disposing of pomace from a cider mill. This substance has been used for manure, but in consequence of its acidity is of little value for that purpose.

A writer, whose communication may be found in the N. E. Farmer, vol. viii. p. 357, observes, that "Farmers should save all their pomace, and feed it to their stock; it is even good for cows which give milk, by feeding them with it sparingly a few times at first. I tried it 45 years ago, by keeping one cow with pomace principally for three months, and two others on good pasture, rowen or hay; and the pomace cow did as well as either. I published this experiment several times in the papers, yet great heaps of stinking pomace are seen in many parts of Connecticut every year. If cows eat their fill of apples or pomace, it will at first make them stagger, and they will give much less milk; or if a cow gets to a heap of threshed grain, it is still worse; but we do not throw our grain into heaps and let it rot on that account."

Another writer says, (see N. E. Farmer, vol. xii. p. 170,) "Let pomace be taken from the press and immediately spread thin on the barn floor or any out-building, and fed out to stock in the early part of the foddering season, in small quantities daily, and I have no doubt but a common cart load is equal in worth to 500 lbs. of hay, then as it passes through cattle, it is certainly good manure." It is said that all kinds of stock are fond of it; and some have recommended it as particularly valuable for swine. Apple seeds make excellent food for poultry.

(For the New England Farmer.)

MR FESSENDEN:—Sir, As the spirit of enterprise for raising silk seems to have engaged the public mind very extensively in this conntry, and many persons may be desirous to invest a small capital in so profitable a business, if they could meet with facilities for so doing, without disengaging themselves from their occupations during the first few years, I take the medium of your valuable paper, to make the following statement and advantageous offer.

An individual, in possession of land well suited to the growth of the mulberry tree, to the extent of 300 acres in the vicinity of one of the most desirable cities in Connecticut, having about 15,000 trees planted out, of 4 years old, and an extensive nursery, together with a cocoonery, and other buildings, calculated to carry on the business on a large scale, offers to such persons as may be desirous of profiting by the advantages of an establishment already so completely arranged as to commence operations this season, a share of the business which is conducted by a person whose practical knowledge of every branch will ensure to the proprietors as great a profit as the most skilful management can produce. It is not the intention of the proprietor to manufacture the silk, but merely prepare it reeled in the most superior manner, fit for the loom. For further particulars, reference made to the editor of this paper will be replied to.

## MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Saturday, April 9.

A meeting was held at the room of the Society:—The President in the chair, and a large number of members present.

Mr Walker, from the Flower Committee, presented a report concerning the distribution of the seeds and bulbs lately received; the same was accepted. He also presented a catalogue of the seeds and bulbs.*

A letter was read from Mr Maund, of England, accompanying a volume of the "Botanic Garden," a periodical under his care. The thanks of the Society were voted to him for the same.

The chairman of the Executive Committee reported, that a settlement had been effected with the Insurance offices relating to the loss by fire. The same committee charged with obtaining a room for the use of the Society, had made diligent search, but not being able to obtain one which on all accounts would suit the purposes of the Society, they had re-engaged the former room till the end of their former lease.

The Library Committee reported that they had taken measures to have the damaged books rebound and cleansed, and would see to the procuring of proper cases.

Mr Bartlett and Mr Oliver were added to the Library Committee. Adjourned to Saturday, four weeks.

*This Report and Catalogue we must defer till our next.

(Communication.)

Mr Editor:—I wish to be informed who is the patentee of *Leland's Patent Grater Cider Mill*. It is reported that there is no patent for it. It is desirable that the truth should be known, that no person may lie under a false suspicion, if there is a patent, and if there is not, the villain who is swindling the public ought to be exposed.

A SUBSCRIBER.

[We would inform 'A Subscriber' that there is a patent for the Grater Cider Mill, obtained, as appears by the Patent Book issued from the Patent Office at Washington, by a man in New York, and transferred by him, we believe, to its present proprietor.]

(Communication.)

Mr Editor:—Information is requested, through the medium of your useful paper, whether it is better to sow oats, or plant corn, or potatoes, on the furrows, (where the sward was turned in last September,) or cross plough it. Also, the best manner of applying the manure—to plough it in, furrow it in, or put it in the hill.

A SUBSCRIBER.

☞The business of the New England Seed Store and N. E. Farmer will be conducted as heretofore, in the name of GEORGE C. BARRETT, to whose address all orders, &c. may be directed until further notice.

☞NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the goods and estate of GEORGE C. BARRETT, late of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, Merchant, deceased; and has taken upon herself that trust, by giving bonds, as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to SUSAN P. BARRETT, *Adm'x.*

April 13.

## BRIGHTON MARKET,—Monday, April 11, 1836.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.

At Market 455 Beef Cattle, (including 100 unsold last week,) 48 pair Working Oxen, 10 Cows and Calves, 340 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—*Beef Cattle*—About last week's, prices were obtained for a like quality; better cattle were sold, consequently higher prices were obtained. We quote a few extra at 43s 6d a 45s; first quality at 39s a 42s; second do. at 33s a 36s; third do. 29s a 32s.

*Working Oxen.*—We notice sales at $55, 58, 64, 71, 88, 105 and 120.

*Cows and Calves.*—Sales were noticed at $22, 24, 28, and 30.

*Sheep*—None at market.

*Swine*—All sold. Lots to peddle were taken at 7 1-2 and 7 1-4 for Sows, and 8 1-8 and 8 1-4 for Barrows. A lot to be delivered at Worcester was contracted for at 7 3-8 and 8 3-8. At retail 8 and 9.

*Errata*—In our last week's report, 150 Beef Cattle unsold instead of 50; and 9d reduction on the price instead of 9s, as published.


### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN BRIGHTON.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Brighton, containing about one hundred and twenty acres of tillage land, pasture, &c.; and about eight acres of wood land on Charles River, within half a mile of the house. The farm and garden have a great variety and abundance of the best fruit of the country—Apples, Pears, Cherries and Plums; and in the immediate vicinity of the house, are the common Chesnut, Spanish Chesnut, Shellbark, Oil or Butternut, and Black Walnut, bearing abundantly. The mansion house is large, containing four rooms, a large kitchen and wash room on the lower floor, five chambers over them, and three good chambers in the attic story—with a good cellar under the house. The farm house is good and convenient, was rebuilt in a thorough manner within a few years, and has a very superior dairy cellar, dairy room, and cheese room over it, all distinct and separated from the other parts of the house and cellar; and the cellar under the whole of the house is convenient and built in the best manner and every part in thorough repair. The well water is excellent; there are two good rain water cisterns, and the entire farm is abundantly watered in a manner peculiarly advantageous. There are barns and various other buildings and out houses, necessary and convenient for such an establishment. The ice house is built of stone and arched with brick; is large, convenient to the house, located near a never failing stream of running water, can be filled at a moderate expense, and was well filled during the winter past. An abundance of manure is on the farm for the present year; all the land under tillage or planted the last season, had the manure sledded this spring from the barn cellar, of the best quality, and sufficient in quantity for each lot. The farm is situated principally between the two public roads leading through the town, and many valuable building lots may be sold from it without injuring the beauty of the ground about the mansion house. No annoyance is experienced from slaughter houses on the premises. The rail road depot is within a quarter of a mile, and the cars reach Boston in fifteen minutes from leaving Brighton, and over the Western Aveune the road is good, and can be travelled with ease in thirty minutes.—The farm, woodland excepted, was surveyed last season by Mr Wadsworth, and the plan will be exhibited. The payment (if the whole is purchased,) will be made convenient to the purchaser—one-third the amount on delivery of the premises, the other two thirds in yearly instalments, with interest and security. It is difficult to recite all the particular and peculiar advantages in an advertisement, but the premises may be viewed, and inquiries answered, on application to the subscriber; and in Boston, application may be made to THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Esq. No. 4, Court street, who will give the terms and such further information as may be desired. GORHAM PARSONS.

Brighton, April 13, 1836. 3t

### BELLADONNA LILIES,

Extra large and fresh, just received at the N. E. Seed Store.
April 13.

### WINSHIPS' ESTABLISHMENT.

All orders forwarded by mail will be executed with promptness, or plants may be selected by persons visiting the Nurseries.

Just received from Europe, a large quantity of productions, among them, new and superior Gooseberry Trees, from Scotland, with specimens of fruit preserved in alcohol.

SILVER LEAF ABELE TREES, a suitable, and very ornamental for islands, sea coasts, or public grounds, at reasonable rates, by the hundred or thousand; remarkable for its beauty and quick and vigorous growth.

Brighton, April 13

### 8000 MULBERRY TREES.

Upwards of 8000 White Mulberry Trees, (Morus Alba,) four years old, now standing in Danvers, and will be sold low, as they are to be removed in a few days. Apply to Mr BARRETT, at New England Farmer Office, or to JOHN M. IVES, in Salem, Mass. april 13.

### SPLENDID DOUBLE DAHLIAS, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS, have received five collections of Dahlias, from Europe, selected from the most celebrated establishments there, and comprising the very elite of all that have been brought into notice there during the last two years. These will be furnished at the most moderate rates. Of the older varieties, they have a great stock, comprising a great number of choice varieties that are yet sold at high rates elsewhere, but which we now offer at $3, 4, and 5 per dozen, according to the kinds. Priced Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, and orders for Trees, Plants, or for Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, will receive the utmost attention.

Linnæan Garden and Nurseries, Flushing, near New York.
April 13. 2t

### 300 PEAR TREES.

J. M. IVES, offers for sale at his grounds, in Salem, Mass. Fine Pear Trees of the following kinds, set out and tested by Mr MANNING, viz. Julienne, Skinless, Andrews, Dix, Bloodgood, Bartlett, Cushing, Long Green, Seckle, Buffum, Bleeker's Meadow, Wilkinson, D'Aremberg, Raymond, Charles of Austria, Beurre Diel, Bezi Montigny, Capiamont, Heathcot, Johonnot, Napoleon, Summer Thorn, Summer Franc Real, Princess of Orange, Early Rouselet, Urbaniste, Bon Louis, &c, &c. There are from 6 to 15 of each of the above varieties, nearly all of which are 4 years from the graft, and are fine thrifty trees.

Salem, April 13.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

The celebrated thorough bred Stallions Highlander, Young Highlander and Dey of Algiers. Also 20 full blooded, imported and thorough bred Durham improved short horn Bulls, Cows and Heifers, from a herd of more than 40 superior, thorough bred animals. Inquire of RALPH WATSON.

East Windsor, Conn. March 16.

### HOUSE and LAND FOR SALE,

Situated in Spring street, Roxbury, distance short of 7 miles from Boston. The House and Land lately occupied and improved by the Rev. Mr Whitney, next beyond the Church there, with a good Barn and out houses, all in excellent repair; a well of uncommon fine water, with pump, and conveyed by aqueduct to the kitchen; ten acres of superior Land, yielding large crops of hay; also, a great variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Currants, Grapes, &c. The land lies on a slope, the summit commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect. The situation is remarkably healthy, and in a highly respectable neighborhood. It would be a very desirable summer and winter residence for any gentleman fond of the country. Terms of payment would be made easy. For further particulars, inquire of GEO. H. GRAY & CO. 91 Kilby street, or Rev. THO. GRAY, Roxbury. march 30

### SPLENDID DAHLIA ROOTS.

Just received from the Lancaster Gardens, a fine assortment of splendid Dahlia Roots. For sale at the New England Seed Store.

### AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, 30th of April next, (postponed from the 1st,) at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises if not previously disposed of at private sale, the FARM lately occupied by Henry Jackson, deceased, situated on the main road, midway between Fitchburg and Leominster. Said Farm contains 76 acres of land, conveniently divided for Mowing and Tillage, an Orchard, good Pasturage and a valuable Wood-lot, with a House, Barn and Wood-shed in good repair. For further information, apply to Mr PATCH, near the premises. Conditions at sale.

Leominster, March 4, 1836. By order of the Executor.

### 2000 APPLE TREES.

For sale by Jonas Wyeth, at Fresh Pond, Cambridge. The above consist principally of Baldwins, some Russetts, Porters, Greenings, Blue Pearmains, Rivers, and a few Siberian Crab. They were budded in 1830, and are probably as prime a lot of apple trees as can be found in the vicinity of Boston.

Cambridge, March 30, 1836. 4t

### RURAL LIBRARY.

This is a monthly periodical of 32 large octavo pages, devoted to the republication of Standard Works on Agriculture, Gardening and Domestic Economy. The plan embraces the reprint of works, entire, abridged and compiled. The most practical works with their engravings, both American and Foreign. The price is only two dollars per annum,—a sume that will furnish every subscriber works that would cost from ten to thirty or forty dollars. Published by H. HUXLEY, & CO., at their Agricultural Seed Store, No. 2, Barcley street, New York. 4t march 23, 1826.

### WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

Five and six years old. 5000 Trees of thrifty growth. For sale if applied for immediately. Enquire at the Farmer Office. March 30.


## PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

| | | | FROM | TO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, Russetts and Baldwins. | | barrel | 1 50 | 2 25 |
| Beans, white, | | bushel | 2 00 | 2 50 |
| Beef, mess, | | barrel | 12 75 | 13 00 |
| Cargo, No. 1. | | " | 10 25 | 11 75 |
| prime, | | " | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Beeswax, (American) | | pound | 27 | 29 |
| Butter store, No. 1 | | " | 20 | 22 |
| Cheese, new milk, | | " | 8 | 9 |
| Feathers, northern, geese, | | " | 46 | 50 |
| southern, geese, | | " | 42 | 45 |
| Flax, American, | | " | 9 | 10 |
| Fish, Cod, | | quintal | 3 25 | 3 37 |
| Flour, Genesee, | cash | barrel | 8 37 | 8 56 |
| Baltimore, Howard street, | | " | 7 75 | 7 87 |
| Baltimore, wharf, | | " | 7 62 | 7 75 |
| Alexandria, | | " | 7 75 | 7 87 |
| Grain, Corn, northern yellow none. | | bushel | | 1 00 |
| southern flat yellow | | " | 90 | 95 |
| white, | | " | 80 | 84 |
| Rye, northern, | | " | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Barley, | | " | 90 | 1 00 |
| Oats, nor hern, (prime) | | " | 60 | 65 |
| Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs | | | 25 00 | 30 00 |
| eastern screwed, | | " | 23 00 | 26 00 |
| hard pressed, | | " | 24 00 | 27 00 |
| Honey, | | gallon | | |
| Hops, 1st quality | | pound | 13 | 14 |
| 2d quality | | " | 11 | 12 |
| Lard, Boston, 1st sort, | | " | 16 | 16 |
| southern, 1st sort, | | " | 16 | 16 |
| Leather, slaughter, sole, | | " | 19 | 20 |
| do. upper, | | " | 12 | 14 |
| dry hide, sole, | | " | 19 | 21 |
| do. upper, | | " | 18 | 20 |
| Philadelphia, sole, | | " | 27 | 29 |
| Baltimore, sole, | | " | 25 | 27 |
| Lime, best sort, | | cask | 1 17 | 1 20 |
| Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs. | | | 4 00 | |
| Pork, Mass. inspect. extra clear, | | barrel | 27 00 | 27 50 |
| Navy, mess. | | " | | |
| bone, middlings, scarce. | | " | | |
| Seeds, Herd's Grass, | | bushel | 3 62 | 3 87 |
| Red Top, | | " | 75 | 80 |
| Red Clover, northern | | pound | 12 | 13 |
| Silk Cocoons, (American) | | bushel | | |
| Tallow, tried, | | ewt. | 8 50 | 9 00 |
| Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces, | | pound | 65 | 75 |
| American, full blood, washed, | | " | 55 | 65 |
| do. 3-4ths do. | | " | 55 | 58 |
| do. 1-2 do. | | | | 50 |
| do. 1-4 and common | | " | 40 | 45 |
| Native washed | | " | 38 | 60 |
| Northern pulled. Pulled superfine, | | " | 58 | 60 |
| 1st Lambs, | | " | 50 | 53 |
| 2d do. | | " | 40 | 41 |
| 3d do, | | " | 30 | 35 |
| 1st Spinning, | | " | 48 | 50 |
| Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb. | | | | |

## PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, northern, | pound | 14 | 15 |
| southern, and western, | " | 13 | 13 |
| Pork, whole hogs, | " | 9 | 10 |
| Poultry, | " | 11 | 15 |
| Butter, (tub) | " | 18 | 20 |
| lump | " | 22 | 25 |
| Eggs, | dozen | 16 | 18 |
| Potatoes, | bushel | 40 | 50 |
| Cider, | barrel | 1 75 | 2 00 |


### FINE EARLY PEAS.

Earliest Dwarf Peas—the earliest variety of Peas, grown from 20 to 24 inches high—consequently require no sticks.

Early Washington Peas; a very *productive* early variety.
" Charlton " Early Golden Hotspur, do.;
Bishop's Early Dwarf, do.; very Dwarf and early.

Also—Dwarf Scymetar Peas—A new variety from Scotland; this Pea will be found a great acquisition for a very productive and delicious *late* sort.

Dwarf Blue Imperial Pea;
Large Dwarf Marrowfat, do.; &c. &c.

All the above were raised expressly for the New England Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street.

### SOUTHERN CLOVER.

Just received a few tierces of Southern Clover, for sale by
march 16. GEORGE C. BARRETT.

### PREMIUM SPRING SEED WHEAT.

Can be had of the subscriber, in Fitchburg, at $2,50 per bushel. The product of this kind (known by the name, Blacksea or Smyrna,) has been 55, 50 and 35 to the acre for the last three years. PAYSON WILLIAMS.

Feb. 24, 1836.

## MISCELLANY.

(From the Army and Navy Chronicle.)

### THE ASSEMBLY.

BY LIEUT. G. W. PATTEN.

Hark? 'tis the trumpet's call
Booms o'er the sea,
Crowd for your banners all,
Sons of the free,
Send the hoarse battle yell
Back to the main;
Arm for the citadel—
Arm for the plain.

War from his battle cloud
Beckons his hand;
Wove is the crimson shroud
Drawn be the brand.
Up! from the mount and glen,
Forest and ford—
Rally! ye free-born men,
Arm with the sword.

Omens are gathering
Fast o'er the lea;
Red is the eagle's wing,
Restless the sea.
Where the mast quivereth,
Deepens the storm;
Arm 'mid the trumpet's breath—
Marshal—and form.

### EVENING SONG.

BY MRS C. E. DEPONTE.

There is a tinge of sunlight yet
On every waving flower,
And day its golden beams hath left
On hill and mountain bower.
There is a gentle wind that wafts
The ripples to the strand;
And stirs the blossoms and the leaves,
In this delicious land.

There is a sweetness in the air,
A richness on the sky,
A thrilling softness breathing round,
That wakes a deeper sigh—
As on the silent heart the tears
Of quiet rapture fall,
And all the loved of other years,
With fonder thoughts recall.

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The following account of two "old fashioned Snow Storms," which occurred in 1717, is taken from Alonzo Lewis's history of Lynn, Massachusetts.

"Two great storms on the 20th and 24th of February, covered the ground so deep with snow, that people could not for some days pass from one house to another. Old Indians of an hundred years said their fathers had never told them of such a snow. It was from 10 to 20 feet deep, and generally covered the lower story of the houses. Cottages of one story were entirely buried, so that the people dug paths from one house to another under the snow. Soon after a slight rain fell, and the frost crusted the snow, and then the people went out of their chamber windows and walked over it. Many of the farmers lost their sheep; and most of the sheep and swine that were saved, lived from one to two weeks without food. One man had some hens buried near his barn, which were dug out alive eleven days after. During this snow a great many deer came from the woods for food, and were followed by the wolves, which killed many of them. Others were killed by the people with guns. Some of the deer fled to Nahant, and being chased by the wolves leaped into the sea and were drowned. Great damage was done to the orchards, by the snow freezing to branches and splitting the trees as it fell. This snow formed a remarkable era in New England; and old people in relating an event, would say it happened so many years before or after the great snow."

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DEATH OF A FAMOUS WATERLOO HERO.—On the 12th of February died at Strathfieldsaye, of old age, Copenhagen, the horse which carried the Duke of Wellington so nobly on the field of Waterloo. He was foaled about the time of the battle of Copenhagen, from which he got his name, and was remarkable for gentleness and spirit united. He lost an eye some years before his death, and has not been used by the noble owner for any purpose during the last ten years. By the orders of his Grace a salute was fired over his grave, and thus he was buried as he lived, with military honors. This horse has long been a great attraction to strangers, who were accustomed to feed him over the rails with bread, and the Duke himself preserved an especial regard for him, which cannot be wondered at upon considering that he bore him for sixteen hours safe through the grandest battle that has occurred in the history of the world.—The late amiable Duchess was likewise particularly attached to him, and wore a bracelet made of his hair. — *Correspondent of the Times.*

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GREENWICH OBSERVATORY.—The observatory was formerly a tower built by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and repaired or rebuilt by Henry VIII, in 1526. It was sometimes the habitation of the younger branches of the Royal family, sometimes the residence of a favorite mistress, sometimes a prison, and sometimes a place of defence. Mary of York, the fifth daughter of Edward IV. (betrothed to the king of Denmark) died at the Tower in Greenwich Park, in 1482. Henry VIII, visited "a fayre ladye when he lived here." In Queen Elizabeth's time, it was called *Miresleur*. In 1642, being then called Greenwich Castle, it was thought of so much consequence as a place of strength, that immediate steps were ordered to be taken for securing it. After the restoration, Charles II, in 1675, pulled down the old tower, and founded on its site the present Royal Observatory. The King allowed 500*l.* in money, with bricks from Tilbury Fort, where there was a spare stock and some wood, iron, and lead, from a gate-house demolished in the Tower, and encouraged us further with a promise of affording what more should be required."

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INFANCY.—What is more beautiful than an infant? Look at its spotless brow—at its soft and ruddy lips—which have never uttered an unkind word, and its laughing eye, as it rests on the breast of its fond mother. See it has stretched out its white hand and is playfully twisting her hair around its tiny fingers. Ah! let us look at an infant. It is endued with life; the very counterpart of love. It requires nothing but the pleasant look of its mother, and her warm kiss upon its lilly cheek to make it happy. You may talk to it of sorrow, of misery or death—but your words are unmeaning. It has never felt the chill of disappointment; it has never withered under the pang of affliction—and its guiltless heart knows nothing of the emptiness and heartlessness of the world. Oh, that the cup might be broken ere it be lifted to those lips!


**PEAR TREES.**

For sale at the Garden of the subscriber, in Salem, many varieties of the best old and new Pears—engrafted from bearing trees. Every tree sold will be warranted to produce the fruit which its name indicates. R. MANNING
march 23 3t

**ADVERTISEMENT,**

The subscriber, resident in the city of Rochester, Monroe County in the State of New York, will attend to the collection of Mortgages, or any general land business in the County of Monroe. Persons wishing to buy Farms in that fertile region, will find it for their interest to call on him as he has many Farms for sale. WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Land Broker, No. 27, Exchange street.
Reference to Col. JOSEPH MAY,
EDWARD CRUFT,
SAMUEL MAY, Esq'rs.
Rochester, N. Y. March 5. 3m.

**TO BE LET.**

A Farm, situated in Medford, now occupied by Mr Noah Johnson, containing about 220 Acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation; the buildings are commodious and in good repair. It has the advantage of the Boston and Lowell Rail Road, and the Middlesex Canal running through it, and is bounded on Mystic River, which afford great facilities for transporting manure, &c. Possession given 1st of April next.

ALSO—A Tan Yard in Charlestown, near Mystic River and occupied by the subscribers containing 1000 Vats, with all the necessary buildings and machinery for carrying on the tanning business extensively. Connected with the yard is a water power sufficient for grinding 2000 Cords Bark per year, milling hides, smoothing leather, pumping, &c. Also, a large and very convenient wharf for landing bark and wood. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire of
GILBERT TUFTS, or
JOSEPH F. TUFTS, at the Yard.
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1836. tf.

**WANTED,**

A few bushels of superior Barley, and prime Northern Oats. GEO. C. BARRETT,
april 6. New England Farmer Office.

**WANTED,**

500,000 Cucumbers for pickling.
30,000 Mangoes.
100 Bushels Beans, for which a fair price will be paid. Delivered in Boston in the months of August and September next. Enquire at this office. 4tis april 6.

**25,000 WHITE MULBERRY TREES.**

The Subscriber will engage, if applied for soon, a part or whole of the above number of White Mulberry Trees, very thrifty and in good order, to be delivered in the spring.
Feb. 3 G. C. BARRETT.



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